## THE REBELLION.

## Important News from Hatteras Inlet.

Ten Rebel Regiments Ordered from Virginia to North Carolina.

# The mha oitants Fleeing fror a the Coast-

Gen. But for Ordered to Repair to Washington.

Situatio a of Affairs on the Virginia Side of the Petomac.

Con tinued Skirmishing of the Hostile Pickets.

## R sconneissance of the Rebels Near the Chain Bridge.

Feints of the Rebel Forces on the Opper Potomac.

The Union Armies Under Gen. McClellan and Cen. Banks Ready for Battle.

pertant Rebel Movements in Kentucky,

## OR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1861. AFFAIRS ON THE VIEGINIA SIDE OF THE POTOMAC—
EXEMPISHING OF THE PICKET GUARDS—RECONNOISSANCE OF THE ENEMY, ETC.
This has been another day of quiet anxious waiting

seems; however, that the rebels hesitate to make the as-must they evidently contemplate. They find our lines so admirably prepared for any attack, at every point, that it would be sheer madness to make the attempt, which would inevitably be repulsed, and prove to them irre-trievably disastrous. The retreat of our army from fault run only incited greater activity in every depart-ment of the government, and a stronger dependent of ment of the government, and a stronger determination on the part of the people of the loyal States to support every

General McClellan is fully prepared to follow up. General Beauregard's army defeated and scattered, the rebel leaders would find no other to take its place, and their traiterous enterprise would be speedily crushed out. Delay is almost as ruin-ous to them as would be a defeat. With five thousand of eir army of the Potomac in hospitals, infectious diseases their army of the rotaniae in integration, in account a see-raging in all their camps, their troops flied with appre-bansion of attacks by the Union forces upon their homes, they will not long be able to maintain the position they sumed immediately in front of our lines, and will

for a weak place, where they may cross the Potomac into Waryland; but none has been found. In the meantime, connoissance in force was made last night of all the country in the vicinity of the Chain nalized by rockets in the direction of the rebe es, but it was ascertained that they had not changed sitions heretofore reported. They are erecting nev

within the fortifications at Munson's Heights threw seven or eight shells towards the Union pickets near Bailey's creight shells towards the Union pickets near maney a Cross Roads, a distance of about one mile, without soing any damage, or causing injury to life or limb. The shells were of a new pattern and did not explode, owing to the imperfect manner in which they were loaded. Lieutenant Dahlgren, of where one of the Munson's Hill near Munson's house. One of the Union

ours meet occasionally, and exchange shots. To day a party of ecous from the New York Twenty-first regi ment had a brisk skirmish with an equal number of the rebels, driving them back to their lines. No loss on our

salute of present arms was given our young chieftain as the passed. He made no stop, and attempted no display.

When he passed the guard of the Massachusetts Eleventh. Gim, and at the word, " Present arms P' the General called his cap, and his beautiful bay steed pranced as shough it appreciated the ceremony. From Fort Albany General McClellan proceeded to examine the cutpose sewands Alexandria and in the vicinity of Batley's Cross

The topops were considerably disappointed is not seeing the enemy this morning, as they anticipated an attack, and were ready and in fine spirits for it.

our lines. Our pickets extend about two miles beyond near are the rebel pickets that shots have been exchanged intervals throughout the day, nothing serious result-

porsenity to cross the Potomac above Washington. They dare not attack our centre and venture in decisive battle. They must soon make a formidable movement on our

THE REBEL BATTERIES ON MUNSON'S HILL. The rebel fortifications on Mensen's Hill, three-fourths f a mile from Bailey's Cross Roads, have every indication of being completed. From close inspection made to.

day, nothing was seen excepting parties taking observe works of the free a distance of probably a hundred and fifty yards to the right of the Leesburg turnpike. No fact were observed mounted on the fortifications, but a casked battery is erected, concealed by a grove, near Bailey's house, about a hundred yards this side of the

Among the few visiters to Bailey's Cross Roads to-day, were Jacob Riegel, merchant, of Philadelphia, and H. G. Leisenring, member of the Legislature, of the same city. GENERAL BANKS' ARMY READT AND EAGER POR

ious that the enemy should make an attempt to cross the river, in order not only to show them the folly of their ways, but to give his troops, who are ready and anxious ways, but to give his troops, who are ready and an entered for a fight, an opportunity to show their hand. General Banks inspired the party with confidence in his wonder ful ability to organize and lead his men, and impressed them with the belief that where he leads our arms will

OPERATIONS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT—FAVORA-BLE OPINIONS OF THE REALD'S SUPPORT— SECRETARY WELLES' CARE OF THE GOVERNMENT VESSELS, ETC., ETC.

The story mentioned in to-day's Herald about Se-cretary Welles having written to his brother in-law, George D. Morgan for the thousand becase to supply the

George D. Morgan, for ien thousand horses to supply the twenty new gunboats of five hundred horse power each ordered by government, is, we are told, pronounced by Acting Secretary Fox inaccurate as reported. It does not appear that there was any contract actually entered many could be got on short notice, to say nothing of the additionally of getting hay and oats to feed them, was very natural. There is now a spectacle witnessed every time you cross one of the creeks between Baltimore and Philadelphia, of a ferry boat lying idle for the want of only one or two horses to operate the paddle wheels.

The savage articles in the Tribune and Evening Post, de

nonneing Commodore Stringham and General Butier for vieiting their families, are understood here for just what they are—indirect and insidious attacks upon Secretary Welles for going home to Hartford to pass a week or two. Everybody knows here that this is what they mean, and nothing else. But the republic suffers no detriment from the absence of Mr. Welles. The business of his department goes on just as well when he is away as when he is here. One would think his age, at least, might shield him from denunciation. Very few men live to be as old as he is, and those that do ought to be re-

There has been nothing more ungenerous than the cer is sooner to our garrison left at Fort Hatteras. Welles is too experienced a man to be caught in such a trap. He has been a close observer of public af-fairs ever since the beginning of the present century, and he believes that men's lives should not be risked in war— that is, not many of them. His idea is, if I understand it, that the men left at Hatteras Inlet were sufficient, if they should succeed in continuing to hold it, for the present; while, if they are to be massacred or taken prisoners, the less there are of them the better. If it should turn out that they are perfectly safe, just as soon as that is known to be the case, others will be sent down there with them, and additional rations. The same course of with them, and additional rations. The same course of ing applies with equal concerns to the increase of cy, about which the Post and the Tribune exhibit such indecent haste. What prudent merchant feels like ending his ships to see when the waters swarm so thick is a sacred public trust, and that he is response painted and newly cornered when they have in getting ships enough under weigh. Do not forget that not one of the seventy odd ships recently captured by the pirates belonged to the government, a fact which will be a standing monument to the prudence of Secretary Welles

some thing, for which Mr. Assistant (now Acting) Secre tary Fox, will accord you great credit. I am told that it anly art. You, however, fail to do Mr. Morgan full juscent commission. Some captious New York merchants. is a patriot, and also a brother-in-law of Mr. Welles. The one fact forbade his abandoning the service of his country, as the other did his deserting the Navy Department. So he generously reduced his com missions to 214 per cent. If, at that cate, he has made \$150,000, he has given to the government \$150,000, which he might have made by charging five per cent. What-ever Mr. Morgan has done has been performed purely than any other merchant in New York, besides doin cheaper; moreover, he is the only man who has the sincess. At its commencement he was in company with your excellent governer, E. D. Morgan, who, fearing it would bring some odium on the house, dissolved the firm. He is not an ambitious man; and, I believe, before this chance offered, was disposed to serve the government in some humble capacity, connected, if I mistake not with the customs. In addition to this it may not be im wo sons and a descendant of old Mr. Welles', by expo a government vessel, down to Fortress Monroe, with no

PARDON OF PRIVATE SCOTT, SENTENCED TO SUFFER Major General McClellan has issued the following

Headquakters of the Arry of the Potomac, Marinters, Sept. 8, 1861.

Private William Scott, of Company K, of the Third regiment of Vermont Volunteers, having been found guilty by court martial of sleeping on his post while a sentianel on picket guard, has been sentenced to be shot, and the sentence has been approved and ordered to be caceuted. The commanding officers of the brigade, the regiment and the company of the condemned, together with many other officers and privates of his regiment, have carriestly appealed to the Major General commanding to spare the life of the offineder, and the President of the United States has expressed a wish that, as this is the first cendemnedation to death in this army for this erime, mercy may be extended to the army for this erime, mercy may be extended to the army for this erime, mercy may be extended to the army for this erime, mercy may be extended to the army for this erime, heart yiewed in connection with the isexperience of the condemned as a soldier, his previous good conduct and general good character, and the urgent entreatics made in his behalf, have determined the Major General ecommanding to grant the pardon so carnestly prayed for. This act of elemency must not be understood as affording a precedent for any future case. The duty of a sontine is of such a nature that its neglect, by sleeping upon or descring his pool, may endanger she safety of a command, or even of the whole army, and all nations affix to the offence the penalty of death. Privace William Scott, of Company K, of the Third regiment of Vermant Volunteers, will be released from confinement and returned to duty.

By command of Major General Matakallan.

Scott was to have been shot this morning. The pardon was read to the regiment, which heartily expressed their

A SOLDIER SHOT BY A COMRADE At the camp of Colonel Young's regiment of Kentucky cavairy on Sunday, at noon, a soldier named Henderson, shot another soldier, named Walter, while performing duty as a goard. Sergeant Joseph H. Bryson was the officer of the day, and owing to his presence of mind and decision discipline was recursed to the camp. Waiter fell at the feet of Bryson, who immediately disarmed Henderson of his revolver and had him put under guard. Bryson then attended to the wounded sentinel, who is now at the Was, 'ington Hospital. Walter-was sho under the right car. And ball ledged in the left side of his jaw. There is no prosp oct of his recovery.

UNION TROOPS PA'OM VIRGINIA. Colonel Lamon has been author zed to raise a brigade of Virginia and other troops, and has already made saveagements for properly equipping them.

OPENING OF THE MAIL ROUTE TO PADUCAH, MY. peression of Union troops, and the mails there no longe

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS TO BE CONTINUED IN USE. The following important document is to be forward o every postmaster in the loval States:-

to every postmaster in the loyal States:—

Post Gerick Dreamment, }

Sin—It is found to be impossible to supply at present the demand for postage stamps of the new style. Every effort will be made to increase the amount manufactured daily; but, under the most invocable conditions, the distribution of these stamps to all post offices in the loyal States, cannot be effected within the period contemplated by the department. Under these circumstances, notice is hereby given to all postmasters who have not received new stamps, to continue the sale of the old issue, and, of course, to mail all letters brought to their offices prepaid by stamps of the old style. With each supply of new stamps, postmasters will be directed how to dispose of the old. A strict compliance with the foregoing instructions is required by the Postmaster General.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

ABBIVAL OF GOVERNOR CURTIN-FLAGS FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, arrived this even-ing, in a special train, the Directors' car of the Pennsyl-vania Central Railroad having been appropriated to the Governor's use. The Governor was accompanied by all the members of his star, including Paymaster General Maxwell, Surgeon General' Smith, Colonels Russell, Potts and Parker, and Colonel Paleston, Military Agent of the State at this place. A number of private citizens accompanied the party. To morrow the Governor and suit will proceed to inspect the Pennsylvania volunteers. and to present regimental colors to the regiments. The Governor has accepted the invitation of General Dix to visit his command at Baltimore on his return home. RETURN OF THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE WAR DEPART-

Chief Clerk Lesley, of the War Department, has resumed his duties, after geveral weeks absence, with improved

MAJORS OF CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

The War Department has issued an order that volunteer cavalry regiments of twelve companies shall have three majors, and regiments of from eight to ten companies two majors, instead of one only as heretefore.

To facilitate the prompt payment of the troops, a preference has been given at the Treasury to requisitions of Paymasters; but it has been discovered that the delay in sively to the negligence or ignorance of company or regimental officers in preparing pay rolls, and hereafter all requisitions will be attended to in regular order as they

THE PREPARATION OF THE TREASURY NOTES. The work of signing the Treasury notes is herculean. Nearly the whole clerical force of the Treasury Depart Nearly the whole clerical force of the Treasury Department has been summoned to work at it this afternoon and to-night. When it is recollected that to make up the fifty million dollars, there will be, perhaps, a million of notes, all of which are to be signed by the Register, there may be some conception of the extent of the labor to be performed. The Treasurer, General F. S. Spinner, has for ninety days devoted from sixteen to eighteen hours a day to signing his name to the large notes and bonds. This constant exercise of the muscles employed in writing has seriously exercise of the muscles employed in writing has seriously

### WAR DEMONSTRATION IN BOSTON. Immense Union War Meeting at Fancuil

Bosrox, Sept. 9, 1861. ternoon was an immense success. The galleries were crowded at an early hour, a great proportion of the numthe meeting the hall was closely packed with a dense mass, while all the approaches to it were crowded with thousands unable to obtain an entrance. The old Cradle posed of representatives by Gree. The meeting was compeople in council, united for the prosecution of the war and the restoration of the flag over every inch of the

It was called to order by Col. A. O. Brewster, who, in

the course of his remarks, said:—

The doors of Fancuil Hall are to-night open to all, irrespective of party, or birth, or religion. He claimed high honors for that Massachusetts Major General who returned from Hatteras with his brow spfranded with victory; honors for our noble Senator Wilson; honors for the eloquent and patriotte Holt, of Kentucky; for the brave and fearless Rickinson, of New York; to George B. McClellan, the man for the hour; to the veterian Stringtum; and honor, and thrice honor in the language of the lists patriot, Thomas Francis Mongher.

The mention of these names was received with storms of applause. He concluded by proposing the list of

from the platform that a meeting would be at once organized outside.

Two vast meetings were at once formed, and the numbers without far exceeded those within. This at once relieved the hall, and the proceedings were resumed. Judge
Lord made an loquent and impressive speech. He said
the world never saw such a day as this. All the hopes of
humanity, of civilization—of Christianity, he had almost
gaid, were bound up in the contest we were waging.

While Judge Lord was speaking the following despatch
was received from Mr. Meagher, which was read and
thunders of applause:—

New York Sept. 9, 1861.

thunders of applianse;—

New York, Sept. 9, 1861.

To the Chairman of the Union Merting, Farken, Hallist I deeply regret the impossibility of being with the citizens of Massachusetts this evening. The Irish Brigade importatively detains me here. The cause you defend is also an irish cause. There is no hope for leitand it you fail to win. There is no hope for liberty anywhere if the United States fail to win.

Richard Frobingham followed, who said in the course of his remarks.—"The only subjugation we seek is to subjugate the South to the laws which their own ballot boxes, their own individualism helped to create, and," he naked, "is not this constitutional liberty?" to which the meeting responded by a tremendous and emphatic "Yes."

Speeches were made by the Rev. Charles W. Daniel.

Specches were made by the Rev. Charles W. Dennison, a Chaplain in the Hatterns expedition, who exhibited trophies from the forts; Patrick Donoline, Charles Hale, Frastus Hopkins, of Northampien, and Senator Wilson, who made an eloquent appeal for more soldiers to sustain our generals. He said:—"We need a hundred and fifty thousand more men in the field. General McClellan needs fifty thousand more men on the Folomes to-night, and if he had them the foe would be vanquished before him in a week. General Fremont needs 100,000 men on the soil of Missouri to enable him to carry the flag to the banks of the Rie Grande. He looked for glorious viciories on the banks of "the Father of Waters." Massachusetts, he said, ought to have tru more regiments in the field, and he believed that she could have thom in less than thirty days. He defended the government from "croakers." When the President, and Cahinet, and generals were working egglicen and twenty hours a day to prepare the country for the fall campaign, then it was that the country for the real more more than the enemy. He, (Mr. Wilson), knew that a great deal was doing, and September and tetcher would show it.

There was disappointment expressed in consequence of the absence of General Butler, but after Colonel Brewster's explanation, that the General bad been summoned to his past of duty, the meeting was pencedul.

It adjourned at ten o'elock, after passing four brief resolutions, embody my the language of Hon. Joe Holt Webster, Archbishop Hughes, and Andrew Jaokson's celebrated expression, "The Union, it must and shell be preserved."

As the unseting separated, rousing cheers were given for Generals Scott and McClellan. Speeches were made by the Rev. Charles W. Dennison a Chaplain in the Hatteras expedition, who exhibited to

A NEW YORK EX-STATE SENATOR BURNED

WAYERLEY, N. Y., Sopt. 9, 1861. Hon. Nathan Brister, ex-State Senator, and member of the Committee authorized by the act of the Legislature to saidit certain accounts not within jurisdiction of the State Auditor, well known for his secession proclivities, was waited on last night and treated with a serenade. The rougic consisted of a horse fiddle, tin pans, &c. He was berned in effigy and afterwards buried in effigy in the grace yard. There was considerable excitement.

MORE SCIZURES UNDER THE CONFISCA-

TION ACT. PROVIDENCE, R. L. Sept. 9, 1861. The following of seels, owned wholly or in part at the South, were seized to day at Newport by Marshal Sandford:—Schooner S. P. L. own, with cargo; schooler Maine Law, no cargo; schooner Wabash, no cargo, and schooner

### GENERAL BANKS' ARMY.

CANNONADING OF THE REBELS AT ED-WARD'S FERRY.

ONTGOMERY COUNTY, Md., Sept. 7, 1861. rebels keep up an almost daily firing on our men at the ferries, and at times make demonstrations as if they intend to cross. Yesterday there was heavy cannonading at Edward's Ferry. This may be their plan of drawing ttention from the works which are said to be in progress on the forry road leading to Leesburg. General Banks' division is ready at all times to move it

OUR PLEASANT HILL CORRESPONDENCE.

PIRASANT HILL, Md., Sopt. 2, 1861.

Rebel Battery Broken Up—Anticipations of an Advance
by the Rebels Over the Polomac—The Alleged Disloyalty of
Captain Dufief—Military Movements—Miscellaneous News from the Camp, de., de.

Yesterday afternoon the cnemy planted cannon on the Virginia side of the river, behind the hills or intrench-ments they have creeted, opposite Seneca mills, at the nouth of Big Seneca river. A few shells were thrown o destant. Come Duchaix was asked what should be done, and replied promptly and curtly, "Kill the rebeis." A number of startling rumors were set affoat when the news reached the main camp. One, that the rebeis had forded the river and landed on the Mavyland shore with an advance force of three thousand cavalry, obtained cre-dence, for the reason that a report that an attack had been Washington, and it was supposed this was but acting out taneously with an assault upon Washington with 125,000 men. During the evening it was ascer-125,000 men. During the evening it was ascertained that the report of the cavalry invasion was unfounded, but that relative to firing upon the pickets with cannon was confirmed. In the meantime, everything was put in readiness for a movement at a minute's notice, and the army was beay until midnight cooking rations and making preparations for a forward march. The night passed, however, without an alarm, and daylight broke upon us accompanied by an easterly storm—marky, muddy, rainy and dismal. This, however, did not dampen the ardor of our freeps, who are ready to undergo may privation if they are sure of being

march. The night passed, however, without an alarm, and daylight broke upon us accompanied by an easterly storm—murky, muddy, rainy and dismal. This, however, did not dampen the ardor of our troops, who are ready to undergo may privation if they are sure of being brought face to face with the enemy. At the hour I write (10 A. M.) the orders to be in readiness to march have not been countermanded. If Was or any other rebel is knocking at the door on the other side of the Potomac he may find that it will be opened to him with a warmth of welcome he has rarely received.

Ontain J. L. Puleft, who was suspected as a secessionist, at whose house a number of sabres and cavalry accourtements seized, a few days since, by Lieutemant Howard, of Company E, Second Massachusetts regiment, boldly proclaims his Union sentiments, and says that the arms found in his house were furnished by order of Governor Hicks, and were retained by him with the Governor's knowledge and consent. He is deeply and seasibly mortified at the bare supposition of disloyalty being attached to his name. Captain D. was a warm supporter of Hou. Mr. Calvert, the Union candidate in the last Congressional convessitu Maryland, and did as much as any other citizen of Boutgemerry county to secure that gentleman's election. As a private citizen (aptain Dafel is universally regarded as a high minded, warm hearied, hospitable and homorable man. He formed a company some months ago, in which a number of Southerners were enrolled, who resigned, and the company broken up in consequence, for the reason that Captain Duffel is universally regarded as a high minded, warm hearied, hospitable and homorable his private arms will be restored to him as soon as his case is investigated by General Banks.

The case of the hrothers Allmet, a restered as a sympathizer with the rebels, has not yet been disposed of. They were before General Bunks yearchy, and separately interrogated. They have two of the linest dragoon horses in the away. They will be a prize if conficated.

Adjuta

shoulders.

Mr. James Daiton, of the firm of J. C. Howe & Co., of Boston, and general army agent for the State of Massachusetts, arrived in camp yesterday from Washington, to lock after the interests of the Massachusetts regiments here. He is accompanied by Mr. Aibert Galiatin Brown, of the same city. The old Bay State takes good care of its troops. Wish we could say the same with regard to other States whose troops are lighting for the existence of the zevernment.

the Union Forces Attacked by Rebel Batteries-Fifty-eight Scores in Requisition on the Upper Potomac for the Brans portation of Rebel Troops, &c., &c.

fourth New York regiment was from rebel batteries erected a few miles below the mouth of Seneca river, and near the head of the Falls of the Potomac, in the vicinity The rebels had five or six guns manned behind earth-

doing some little damage to temporary buildings erected or the convenience of the pickets.

The rebels had fifty-eight scows ready for the transpor-

yet found no use for them. Each scow is capable of carrying about fifty men. The boats-had not been destroyed by our artillery at the time of writing this.

It is reported that there were no reliel troops behind the earthworks except those who manned the guns and the usual number of officers.

the earthworks except those who manned the guns and the usual number of officers.

A large mount of specie (\$500,000, it is stated) was brought into this neighborhood to day from Washington, for the payment of troops. A guard of United States cavalry convoyed it from the seat of government. The Massachusetts Thirteenth, Celonel Leonard, bave made their appearance. Judging from the number and arimus of the Massachusetts regiments, it would seem that they were inclined to subjugate the entire South, without the assistance of any other State. New York, Indiana, Wiscomsin and a number of other States may, however, dispute the claim to this honor.

GENERAL BUTLER EN ROUTE FOR WASH-Beston, Sept. 9, 1861. General Butler left here for Washington in the morning

train, in obedience to a despatch from the War Depart

Louisvale, Sept. 9, 1881.
Richmond and New Orleans dates of the 7th inst. con-

element in this city is hourly increasing. The best informed politicians hold that the crisis has been reached, and that the neutrality pharsom will give way in a few days to a heatile collision, and that Kentucky will share the fate of Missouri. The Union men of this city loudly demand prompt and energetic action on the part of the legislature for suppressing rebel

nection on the part of the eigenstater on suppressing the movements in the State, and are very restive under the dilatory policy thus for pursued.

A delegation of Tennessee secessionists, assisted by Senators Breckinridge and Powell, ex-Gov. Morchead, and others, are exerting their utmost to prevent the legislative endorsement of the formation of military camps in tive endorsement of the formation of military camps in the State.

A call for additional volunteers is urged by more de-

cided Unionists.

The Confederate Examining officer at the State line has stated to travellers over the Louisiana and Nashvile Entiroad, that he took 250,000 dellars in gold from passengers coming North within ten days.

Camo, September 9, 1861. It is reported that the rebel forces at Columbus, Ky., under General Polk, have increased to thirteen regiments three battalions of cavalry. He has a gunboat and three

Jeif. Thompson's force remains at Belmont, Mc., opposite

John Boll and Jeffer son at Padnesh yesterday.

The rebel gunboat Kankee came within three miles of Cairo yesterday, but retired without making any hostile

## OPERATIONS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

REPORTED RETROGADE MOVEMENT OF GEN BEAUREGARD'S FORCES.

f the Census Bureau, and Colonel Seaton, of the Intelli

gencer, have spent the day at Old Point and Newport News. They leave to-night for Washington. The distinguished visiters bring the cheering intelli-gence from Washington of a retrogade movement of Gen Bennregard's forces. It is well understood here that himset capture Washington, or suffer a disruption of hi

army by the withdrawal of the troops to the invades States of the Confederacy.

We have no authentic information of the death of Jef-

The Minnesota has not yet arrived. The prevalent gale is driving a large number of trans ports into Hampton Roads.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

PORTRESS MONROE, VA., Sopt. 7, 1861.

News from Hatteras Inle!—An Atlack by the Richels Anticipated—Further Expeditions on the North Carolina Coast Contemplated—The Developing Union Sentiment of the State—Reinforcements to be Sent to Hatteras Inlet from Portress Monroe—Necessity of More Troops for General Wool's Army—Naval Movements—News from the Block-

ading Fleet, de., de., de. Point last evening, we have received intelligence from Hatteras Inlet up to yesterday morning. No attack had to meet it, its defences were and still are being strengthened. The Penbody left Hatteras Inlet yesterday morning at four o'clock, and, omitting one incident, nothing occurred worthy of mention. That was the attempt by a rebel steamer, probably while she was passing Oregon Inlet, this side of Cape Hatteras. Fortunately it did not succeed in getting over the bar, and the Peabody escaped. I am indebted to Licatement George H. Butler, of the Tenth infantry, for the following facts in regard to affairs down the coast:-

All the guns on Fort Clark had been mounted by Colonel Hawkins, and that fort was in a perfect state of defence. Fort Hatteras had not been placed in the position it ough to be put in, in consequence of the disinclination of Col the guns on it, or their spiking by the enemy, and the in-crease of Union feeling in that part of the State. It seems that the rebels have sustained a dreadfu and Hotteras by our forces, together with their garrisons and they did not wait confirmation of the reports of the

and they did not wait confirmation of the reports of their capture before they incontinently fled from Fort Morgan, a strong position at Ocrasoke Inict, and also from their battery at Oregon Inict, leaving all their guan, after spiking them in the most imperfect manner, and destroying as well as they could, under the fears that possessed them, the few provisions that fear since to them, and then made their way to the maintage, where they raised a great highly by their horrises lake of the doings of the cursed Yankees on their shores.

For forty cirkt hours after we had captured the forts all North Carolina was entiring from the most severe attack of the ague, and even now it would seem that they have not been able to banish their fears. It is a chromic attack, I fear, and what the results may be after we have made another visit to their coast I cannot imagine.

The few newspapers that still eke out a doubtful liverished in the State have fallen to, as reques sometimes will, and spend their valuable time in abusing the authority for the state of the state and to def. have: reacconductions of the State and to def. have: reacconductions that it has repeatedly called attention to this very inlet and has again and again demanded that a force of two thousand men be placed there. Meanwhile, without desiring these wise editors to cease their cry for spilled mitk, we hold on to the position, and only regret that there where had not been complied with, and the theorem only the greater. The truth is, the more men they had under the circumstances the worse they were of. We could have taken two thousand men easier than eight hudred, and so on. Their fears in regard to the nafety of Washington, Beaufort, Newbern and other towns in North Carolina, let me whisper in your ear, are well founded, they are once by right, and will be by possession in less than a mouth. Mark my prediction. The war will be carried into Africa now, and nothing but a hearty and universal recognition of the government of the Dinon will rave them. They n

lam sind to announce that the influx of the people of North Carolina to take the oath of allegiance and ask protection from our government still continues. Most of those who have come in have professed their allegiance to the United States, and signified their willingmens to serve the government as godders, to repel invasion from abroad (this refers particularly to the inhabitants of the island, wreckers, pilots, &c..) or check maranding at home. Under the circumstances, it iwas deemed expedient by Captain Butler to issue to Colonel Hawkins all the muskets taken from the enemy, to be placed in the hands of these men, whose assistance will be of great value as soots, &c. The propriety of these proceedings cannot be questioned.

Colonel Hawkins is anxious to cross the Sound to the maintand, where he is assured that the people need only a leader to rally around their old flag. This desire is likely to be granted, and you are likely to hear, at any time, of a landing on the maintand, and then we may test the accuracy of the reports in regard to the latent Union feeling existing among the people of North Carolina.

In order to make things perfectly secure at Hatteras linet, reinforcements will be sent down by General Wool, and the place will be retained at any cost. I have the word of the General himself for this, and that is as good as a bond. It is not necessary to name the number of men to be sent down, or the force now there, but upon the arrival of reinforcements the position is secure beyond peradycatore.

Now that the war in this department has been so successfully tangurated, all that is needed is a promote of

the arrival of reinforcements the position is secure beyond peradventure.

Now that the war in this department has been so successfully shangurated, all that is needed is a prompt cooperation on the part of the government and their assistance. Let them send 25,000 men to General Wool, and within forty days he will have in his possession the Atlantis coast from Cape Henry to the Florida reefs. Without men he can do nothing, and I urge upon the authorities at Washington the necessity of sending General Wool at once, and without delay, at least twenty thousand men, properly equipped and ready for the field. If his is immediately done, within less than two menths the Stars and Stripes will again float over Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and even New Orleans. Now is the time to strike a blow that shall give a quietus to rebellion in the Atlantic States. All that is needed is action, Give General Wool the men, and the thing is accomplished; but do not delay. Delay is now tata. Let the government take this into immediate consideration, and as they decide, so will be the result of the contest.

I shall leave for Itatieras Infect to morrow or next day, and I hope to be able on my return to give the most cheering news from North Carolina. The frigate Roanoke, Commodore Pondergrast, arrived yesterday from Charleston, where she has been effecting a nominal blockade of the poet. The usual distance from Charleston bur, where she lies an anchor, is so great that the blockade is most inefficent and worthless. Whether she is too large a vessel for the place or not others may say, but that the and her consort do not maistain an efficient blockade admits of little question. It is just so off Savannah. The blockade is good only on paper. What is needed is guaboats, of light draught and swift. With heavy frigates and vonerablecommanders, the blockade may as well be raised and the ships brought home. The sconer the Navy Department realizes the exact state of affairs the botter.

The Iroquois sailed last ventug in search of the Sumter

The Quaker City sailed for New York, where her engines will undergo alterations found necessary.

The Monticello will undoubtedly leave in a day or two for New York, for repairs.

The gunboot Canabridge, six guns, arrived to-day from Boston, and the lawn came in for coal last night.

Commodere Stringham, the here of Batteras Inlet, arrived from Washington, via Baltimore, this morning. He is awaiting the Minnesota, from New York, expected to-morrow.

is awaiting the Minnesota, from New York, expected tomorrow.

Learn that Major Kimbull, of the Ninti. New York Volunteers, will not at present accompany his command to
Hatterrs Inlet, in consequence of his duties on the Examming Board now in session here. As soon as the Commission close their labors he will join his regiment.

Lieutenant George H. Butler, of the frenth infantry, has
resigned from General Butler's staff, as he desires nore
make his mark before long.

A number of the officers and privates of the Twentieth
figurent have drawn up a document testifying that their
figurent to closel (Weiss) was the first to enter Fort
Clark, at the Hatteras laiet engagement, and plant our fiag
upon its ramparts.

# IMPORTANT FROM HATTERAS INLET.

Ten Rebel Regiments Recalled from Virginia for the Defence of North Carolina-The Inhabitants Deserting the

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1861.

Commander Rowhan has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated United States steamer Pawner, Hatteras Inlet, Sept. 5, of which the following is an ex tract:-"In a communication addressed to the Commander. in Chief at Hampton Roads, I informed him that I forwarded seven of the fugitives in the Peabody to be landed at Hampton Roads, supplying them with provisions to last them there. Another of the fugitives of this party I have retained to act as pilot in these waters, should his services be required. From the best infor mation I can obtain, ten regiments have been recalled from Virginia to water are deserting their residences, and seeking shelter in the interior. The poorer classes remain, waiting for protection to avow their Union sentiments. A town meeting was called in Washington on the night of the 1st inst., when it was decided to fortify a point in the river, ten miles below the town."

#### TERRIBLE RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.

Flendish Outrage of a Railroad Engineer-Six of the Ira Harris Cavalry Killed and Fifteen Wounded, &c., &c.

rentaining a detachment of the Ira Harris Cayalry, of New York, under Colonel Kilpatrick, were thrown from the track of the Northern Central Railroad, near Cockeys-ville, through the criminal carelessness of the engineers-Four soldiers were instantly killed and several wounded—three mortality

Four southers were instantly allow and several wounded—three mortally.

The cogineer, on seeing the result of his recklessness, detached his locomotive and hastened to the city, where he was arrested. He was fired upon by some of the

NAMES OF THE KILLED.
The following are the killed:— \_\_\_ Lyon, Quartermaster's Sergeant, a relative, it is said, of General Lyon, and privates James McDonald and

The following are slightly wounded: Peter Peterson

R. O'Donnell. James English.

The following are badly wounded:-George Van Sha Michael Denny. Michael Benny.

The engineer, Frederick Gumback, is said to have made a threat that he would be in Baltimore by a certain hour or leave them behind, and kept up a furious rate of speed, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the officer in com-

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE DIS-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1861. stachment of the Harris Linht Cavalry, Color Mansfield, arrived-here at five o'clock this afternoon, after sad experiences and narrow escapes from the diabolical treachery of flendish railroad engineers by the way. The detachment consisted of three hundred men and fifty-one

horses, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Kilpatrick. The rest of the regiment was already here. Colonel Kilpatrick left New York at four P. M. on Saturday, proceeding by way of the New Jersey Central Railroad to Easton, and the Reading and Lebanon Valley Railroads to Harrisburg, where he arrived at six o

to fire up one of the locomotives of the Ponn-sylvania Railroad, and place it in charge of an engineer, who belonged to one of his companies. His v as resisted by the railroad employes, and he was accested by the Assistant Superintendent, Samuel D. Young who demanded to know if Col. Kilpatrick intended to take the engine by force. He replied that he was under so, for which purpose he must have a locomotive, and be intended to take one by force if necessary, and that he should take the Assistant Superintendent along with it.

tied and gagged, if such treatment was requisite.
Upon this exhibition of determination to go she superintendent promised to provide an engine and engi-neer. This was finally done. Upon arriving at the depot of the Northern Central Road no train-was ready, and to avoid a repetition of the experiences at the other depot,

train he had, and directed the engineer accordingly.

They proceeded safely, at a rate of about eight an hour, until within four miles of Cockeyaville, when the engineer put on the steam, and began to run the train at a fearful speed. Col. Fitzpatrick and his wife, and left his rost and came into the car declaring that he could such a speed. In going around a sharp curve, as soon as the engine reached the straight road, the steam was suddenly let on, fearfully increasing the rate of speed. Lieut. Lyon, nephew of the late Gen. Lyon, volunteered to man the brake of the last car. Aided by Sergeants McDonald and Fuller, and one of the privates, he had managed to put down the brake, when the four cars immediately in front of it were violently thrown from the track, and the breaking of the coupling of the last carlet it escape the same fate. Leutenant Lyon and Sorgeants McDonald and Fuller and the private, who were manning the brakes, were instartly killed. They had gallantly exposed themselves to danger, and lost their lives, but saved those of the occupants of the last car.

As seon as the cars were thrown off, the engineer detarted ahead, exclaiming "Three, your Gad d—d train is a wreek, and I hope the whole party is killed." Col. Kipatrick promptly gave orders for his arrest, and some of the men started after him, and endeavored by burling stones to knock him off the engine. The fireman beside him was thus knocked insensible, and fell from the car, but the engineer at that time male his eacape.

Finding in the command an extert telegraph operator, Colonel Kilpatrick had the wires cut, and the ends burnished, and a message sent to General Lix, at Baltimore, informing him of the occurrence, and requesting aid and the arrest of the fuglive engineer.

This message of course went in both directions. It was promptly responded to by General Dix. An extra train was sent out from Baltimore, with orders to agreet the engine. He was not be only in charge of a detacted engine. He was, however, arrested. He had already cut the wire, but not until after the nessage had beer sent. Upon his arrival at Cockeysville he had a whispered conversation with the telegraph eperator, from whem he learned that the message had gone before the wire was out.

It is reported that when the intelligence reached Harput down the brake, when the four cars immediately in

badly wounded that they have since deed. Fifteen others were badly wounded, and a number received contusions more or less severe. Two valuable horses were also killed.

Except the three men who were too badly mangled to be moved, all the wounded were brought on to Baltimore, and conveyed to the hospital there. They were met at Baltimore by Major Beiger, Quartermaster at Baltimore, who had prepared ambulances for the dead and wounded, and a substantial meal for the living, and took charge of the dead to have the bodies forwarded to New York to day.

The detachment arrived at Baltimore last night. The intelligence of the affair was suppressed in order to effect the arrest of the guilty parties.

At the Camden depot, on roule to Washington, another difficulty, was experienced in procuring cars, but Colonet Kilpatrick ugain took possession of a train, and arrived here at five o clock this afternoon. Colonel Kilpatrick is a graduant of West Foing, and was weended in the battle of Big Bethel. This statement of details is procured from him. He is full of fice and energy. The affair will be subjected to legal investigation, and the cold blooded murderers who planned and executed this hellish outrage will be punished.